

# Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

NO. 35.

## Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday,  
AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.  
THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or \$2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one time, \$1.00, or \$2.50 per month.

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SAUCELITO, . . . . Saturday, February 1st

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

"Income, is; expenditure, is; result, continual distress."

"Income, is; expenditure, is; result, perennial happiness."

It is a curious fact that while people regard this maxim of Mr. Micawber as a self-evident platitude, very few individuals or communities practice it, and the same are astonished at the troubles which the violation of its truth produces. There is nothing more frequent in this community than to hear complaints of hard times, and questioning as to "what the deuce becomes of the money?" Forthwith a hundred various profound theories about "rings," which, out of pure "unsoundness," lay hold of and spirit away or leak up the money. They seem to take great comfort in holding up to execution some imaginary Shylock, whose interest is to ruin everybody, himself included. We are inclined to think that these ingenious theory spinners imagine that their reputation for sagacity is promoted by propounding even the most preposterous proposition as a sort of purgative to relieve the pecuniary perplexities of the simple minded. The great truth remains, however, with the axiom of Micawber—"our outgo has exceeded our income, and whether that be large or small, if the income exceeds it, there rises like a spectre the inevitable distress." That is now the case with our good State of California. Let us ponder for a moment over the great balance sheet, presented by the S. F. *Alta* to the world, of the year's business. We reflect that first, here are 600,000 people who depend upon produce and bullion to pay their annual bills. They have \$20,000,000 in gold pieces, which they use as money. This year they have earned \$35,000,000 from agricultural industry, and \$42,000,000 from mining industry. Thus they have \$74,000,000 to pay their debts and buy merchandise. The first debt they are called upon to pay, is about \$7,000,000 to absentee property holders and travellers. They then bought \$22,000,000 worth of foreign goods, on which they paid \$5,500,000 freight, and \$8,000,000 duties, making 35,500,000. They then bought \$23,000,000 worth of Eastern merchandise. They then paid \$2,000,000 insurance interest, etc. We now find they have spent \$77,500,000, or, \$3,500,000 more than their income. Then came a tight money market in London, and foreign bankers asked for \$5,000,000 they had previously lent us. This made \$8,500,000 above our credits, and to meet that our \$20,000,000 soon is reduced \$11,500,000. Then came the tax collector and locked up \$4,000,000 of that for thirty days. Now we observe that we have overrun our income and, like Mr. Micawber, are looking for "something to turn up." This will turn up very speedily and effectually in the shape of larger crops than ever, and still larger money products, to square all balances and leave a large surplus to replenish the coin supply. But let us be admonished, and buy less goods. Let us keep within the income. If every individual in the State would keep his expenses within his income, there would be an aggregate excess of income which would more than meet the onerous drafts of absentees.

### AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPHY.

Our neighbors of the South Seas are discussing telegraph questions, and appear not to be satisfied with the present arrangement.

The communication between Australia and England by wire is, of course, a convenience and benefit to some; to the few able to afford pay for the use of the line. But for the mass of the people it is not so. Unless a man have a great business connection with Great Britain, he is not likely to hold much communication with that quarter while the present enormous rates continue. "No community could afford to pay the rate now charged for the privilege of communicating with the other end of the world, and the only result that can safely be predicted is, that the wires will be practically monopolized by a few wealthy firms who see their way to repay themselves in the ordinary course of business." So says a Melbourne paper, and to a considerable extent this has been the result partly with us. But the Melbourne paper does not speak of any partiality, or attempt at punishing those who differ in opinion from the company.

In Bombay, one or two firms are reported as having almost monopolized the trade, getting the most of the business by a liberal use of the telegraph, even at the high rates; and the small traders who could not afford the enormous expenses of the wires, have not only not made progress over their former run of business, but have lost much which they formerly had. This experience ought to teach our people a lesson—our traders, and particularly our politicians. It is their duty to see that, as far as possible, the masses of the people, their constituents, shall not be left in a position to be ground into powder by powerful companies, rich and rapacious. The paper from which we have quoted prefers, to the plan that had been suggested, of a union of the colonies to subsidize the line so that a free message daily might be published in the papers indiscriminately, a reduction of the costs of transmitting messages, of whatever character they may be.

The same paper speaks of the postal system, which costs the Government so much more than it receives in return, but yet no man, however rigid and close he may be in his criticisms of public expenditures, complains because of such outlay of money, nor finds fault with the system. And it believes that, although the wires will never supersede the post, but conjointly with it they already supply a public want which, although large, is growing. The time is coming, is near, when public necessity, if not National safety, will require that they shall be operated together. Our case, our situation, particularly on this western shore, is like that of our Australian friends. Public convenience must be consulted. Equality demands something. There is no reason why all should not possess equal privileges in telegraphing, as they do in the postal service of the country. This they can never do while a private corporation can act the tyrant.

### OREGON AND HER RESOURCES.

The Webfoot State had exported, up to the 31st of December, a total of ten thousand tons of wheat and flour, leaving on hand a residue of eighteen thousand tons, including what is already contracted for shipment. The agent of the Oregon Steamship Company informs us that the reduction of trips on the Portland route was owing to the fact that, while there was an abundance of freight offering for San Francisco from Portland, the ships bound North were compelled to go to sea with scarcely any cargo. It seems incredible; the disproportion between what Oregon can produce and what her people can consume. Now the yield of the Willamette Valley is no greater to the acre than most parts of the Sacramento Valley; nor is the quality of wheat produced there superior to the average grown within our own State. But it is the regularity and certainty of her crops that makes Oregon great among the wheat-growing States. Drouths are unknown, and whenever farmers get into bankruptcy, it is more attributable to mismanagement than any other cause.

Another growing industry of Oregon is her coal bed, which lies in the county of Coos,

and which is rapidly developing into a source of vast wealth. This bed of coal is to be found all over Coos Bay, and stretches through to the Coquille river on the South. These mines are now being worked on a very extensive scale, and one of them recently paid a dividend of five dollars per share for the past quarter. As the carriage by sailing vessels is slow and uncertain, this Company are building and equipping a line of propellers, which will make the run between San Francisco and Empire City in forty hours. And this is only a beginning of the prosperity that awaits Oregon in the development of her coal leads.

Last, but not least, are the fisheries of the great Columbia, where salmon are caught and either barrelled for the American markets, or canned for shipment to Australia. The amount of capital invested in this branch of industry already runs up into the millions, and it gives employment to hundreds of men. The increase of this trade has been very great in the past two years. The principal establishments are at Astoria, Eagle Cliff, Westport, Cathlamet and Rainier. That at Eagle Cliff is the largest, and was founded by two brothers named Hume, from Sacramento, who are now reaping a fine harvest from their enterprise.

### MR. CAPP ON THE SHADE TREE LAW.

Last week we published a communication from Mr. Capp, defending and justifying "The Shade Tree Law," in answer to our article printed a week before. He indirectly admits nearly everything that we had said, and we find little to contradict in his remarks. We spoke of the high anticipations that had been formed of the benefits to follow its passage, and of the failure of the benefits to make their appearance after a lapse of four years. We agree with him that it was well meant and that it may do some good in the future, and will certainly do no harm. It imposes no burden upon anyone. Those farmers who do not care to apply for the reward offered, can set out trees as freely and cheaply as if no such Statute had been passed. The facts that the Supervisors, the county agricultural societies, and the farmers generally have taken no notice of the law, indicate that it does not offer sufficient inducement to them. Our purpose was not so much to complain of this Statute as to find fault with the general policy of our legislation, in which no check is placed on the destruction of forests, no inducement is offered for the preservation of trees, but in some cases the high rates of taxation on timber cannot be paid out of the land itself, unless by devastating it to get its fire wood. Too many of the handsome and valuable old trees of our valleys are now condemned to the axe to enable the owner to satisfy the tax collector. The time will come when tree planting in California will pay without bounties, and we regret that, in the meantime, many of the noble, indigenous trees of the State will have disappeared.

### THE EPIZOOTIC.

The prevalent plague among the equine race, that has spread over the entire American continent, has also extended into the South Pacific. The following paragraph, from the Melbourne *Leader*, gives some particulars regarding the malady:

The nasal disease is still spreading, and Mr. Filgate has now another animal attacked. The horse now affected is a fine young colt, two years old, by "Fireworks," and presents the same symptoms as "Knavesmire" and "Retort." Some seventeen days ago the disease first made its appearance, and shortly afterward the colt was found lying down in the stable and unable to rise. It was turned out in a good grass and clover pasture, and is now gambolling about, showing, however, symptoms of the disease in its knocking over the fetlock joints, and the swelling of the nose. A filly that stood next to "Retort" has shown signs of the complaint, and has been turned out in a salt pasture. A sister of "Retort" is also threatened. The spread of the malady makes it imperative that prompt attention should be paid to it.

The disease has already made its appearance at Palisades, Nev., on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. So general have been its ravages at that point, that Pritchard, the principal forwarder of merchandise from

that place to the White Pine mines, has been compelled to turn out his stock, and suspend business for the present. It will, doubtless, be among our stock-ere long, and every care should be taken to prevent its ravages. Good shelter, clean bedding, and wholesome food will accomplish much in this respect.

### How They Fell Down Stairs.

While the old inn stood on the square in Nashville, it was the favorite hotel of the travelling public. On one occasion among the many guests there assembled were Harvey H., from Williamson county, John G., from Maury county, intimate friends, and both convivial in their temperament. They had imbibed freely of spirits, and were in that happy condition in which they considered the world all their own, and were rather noisy in their demonstrations. Some of the visitors complained of their noise, and the proprietor, after some persuasion, induced the gentlemen to retire to bed. He conducted them to their room, saw them safely lodged in bed, waited patiently till they slept, and then drew the bed, which, as was then to some extent fashionable, was attached to the ceiling by cords, up nearly to the ceiling, raising them some nine or ten feet from the floor. Everything passed off quietly, the gentlemen sleeping soundly until one of two o'clock in the morning, when John G., who was sleeping behind, called out to his friend, "Harvey, get me the water, the pitcher is on the table there in the corner." Harvey demurred a little, but, finally yielding to earnest solicitations, he threw himself out of bed, in the pitch darkness of the room, to the floor beneath. He was unprepared for a leap, and the shock of the fall surprised him. Instantly he conjectured that he had fallen down stairs, perhaps through a trap door, so he got down on his hands and knees and commenced groping about to find some means of ascent to the room above. The delay occasioned by these movements was torture to John, who was parched up with thirst. So he called out, in language more profane than polite: "Harry! what in the d— are you doing?" The answer came from the depths below: "John, I fell down stairs and can't find the passage to get up there again." "Well, must I come down there to show you the way up?" "I wish you would, John, for I cannot find the steps." John, thoroughly vexed at the stupidity of his friend, sprang out of bed, when, lo! he, too, went whirling through the air into the distance below, and soon found himself sprawling on the floor beside his companion. "By jove, Harry! I fell down stairs myself," was his first exclamation. Then the two commenced a search for the staircase, a ladder, anything to enable them to get out of this deep abyss. Round and round they went, upon their hands and knees. They found a table upon which they discovered a pitcher of water. Quenching their thirst they resumed their search. Their clothing had been deposited on the foot of the bed, so this was beyond their reach, and the weather was intensely cold. They must keep moving or freeze. The weary round was not up until the gray dawn began to streak the east, when they ascertained their true condition. Stealthily they lowered the bed, hastily donned their clothing, and only remained long enough to pay their bill to the night clerk, when, mounting their horses, they made tracks for their homes.

### The Negroes Leaving Georgia.

The Savannah *Republican* of Jan. 17th, mourns the exodus of the negroes as follows: "Passing over the Central road, night before last, we were able to verify the truth of the statement made in relation to the exodus of negro laborers from this State. Whole families of negroes, men, women and children, chiefly, we believe, from Houston and adjoining counties, numbering several hundreds, were going West; and we were informed by one of the conductors that several thousands had passed over that road bent for the same destination, within the past three weeks, and that the volume of the exodus was increasing rather than diminishing."

It seems that planters of Arkansas have employed Jeff Long, and other colored men of influence, to drum up recruits for their plantations, at so much per head; and the highly colored pictures drawn by these worthies of the delights of buffalo hunts and living on game, are seducing away thousands of the black bone and sinew of the State. If this thing goes on, and we see no way of stopping it, the question of labor will soon be a serious one in Georgia. In this we see another strong argument in favor of the necessity of immediate action on the Immigration Question, in order that we may, under all circumstances, be sure of a full supply of labor. We do not contemplate any antagonism of labor, in introducing foreign laborers—for there is ample space and verge enough for all the labor, white and black, that we can obtain—as not a fifth part of our area has ever yet been cultivated. But where there is a prospect of our losing a large part of the black labor on which we are now absolutely dependent, common prudence suggests the duty of providing promptly against such a contingency.

GOOD INTENTIONS.—The good intentions of the Western Union Telegraph Company remind us of what a minister said in the pulpit in Philadelphia. His patience having been tried by defaulting members, who claimed the merit of good intentions, he remarked, that he believed "Hell is bored with good intentions."

ARTIFICIAL JEWELRY.—A French chemist announces that he has succeeded in making rubies and emeralds from aluminum treated with borax.

A MAN in want of a wife received answers to his advertisement from nine hundred and ninety-eight husbands, each of whom was willing to let him have his wife. It is not known yet if the gentleman is suited.



# Sausalito Weekly Herald.

SAUSALITO, . . . . Saturday, February 1, 1873

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS.**—On Friday, Mr. John Cairnes received his appointment as Inspector of Customs for Sausalito.

**WELCOME RAIN.**—After two weeks of bright weather, rain commenced falling on Thursday morning. During the day, we had several pleasant showers.

**MAKING ALTERATIONS.**—Pedro, of the Princess House, in anticipation of lively times during the coming Summer, is making extensive alterations in his saloon and restaurant.

**WATER WORKS.**—Only three hundred feet of pipe remain to be laid from the reservoir to General Cobb's residence. Water was run through twenty-two hundred feet of pipe this week.

**PINK ROAD.**—Burge, the stage driver, informs us that the work being done on the road from this place to Bolinas, will ensure one of the finest driving roads in the State when completed.

**THE CROPS.**—The farmers of the Valley are all in good spirits on the already assured success of their crops this season. The pasturage in Olema and Bolinas is much better this year, than it was last.

**MILK DRIVER INJURED.**—On Thursday, T. Enliff, driver of the Sausalito Dairy, was thrown from his wagon in San Francisco, and dragged for half a block. His horse became frightened from a dog barking, became unmanageable, pulling the driver from his seat.

**DISAPPOINTED.**—Last week, we announced that mass would be celebrated on Sunday by Rev. Father Birmingham. On that day, a number of our residents and others from the vicinity collected at the appointed place, but were disappointed by the non-arrival of the reverend gentleman. We did not learn the cause of his absence.

**MOTION TO DISMISS INJUNCTION, DENIED.**—Mr. S. R. Throckmorton obtained an injunction in March last against the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company, restraining the Directors from disposing of any bonds, and enjoining the company from borrowing \$300,000, or contracting any debt without the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors. During the present week, the attorney for the company made an application before Judge Dwinelle to dissolve the injunction. His Honor after hearing the arguments of counsel, denied the motion.

**GROUND TO BE BROKEN.**—After months of waiting, we have now the pleasure of announcing that the Board of Directors of the North Pacific Railroad have decided to break ground for their new road at Sausalito, on the 10th of February. As this will be an important event in the history of our town, the inauguration of this work should not be allowed to pass by without some ceremony and festivities in which all the residents of this vicinity should unite. Let there be a general jubilation. A. K. Grimm, the contractor for the entire road, passed through here this week with his Superintendents, to lay out preliminary plans.

**RAILROAD MATTERS.**—Sometime during the coming month, five hundred men will be set to work grading the road bed of the Narrow Gauge Railroad from Sausalito to Russian river via Tomales. This work will be pushed as vigorously as possible, and as the iron is already here, we may, with confidence, expect the cars to be running between Sausalito and San Rafael before the Summer is over.

In this connection, we will state that reports are in circulation, that Mr. Peter Donahue, the owner of the road from the town of Donahue to Cloverdale, is negotiating with the managers of the Narrow Gauge road for the privilege of using one of their rails from San Rafael to Sausalito. If he can make a satisfactory arrangement, he will lay down a third rail, and extend his road from Petaluma to San Rafael and then come into Sausalito with the North Pacific road. A new and fast ferry boat, capable of making the trip from wharf to wharf in fifteen minutes, will then be put on the route between their town and San Francisco, and the greater portion, if not all of the travel which now goes by way of the Petaluma and Donahue boats will be turned through Sausalito. Surely the clouds are breaking away, and brighter prospects appearing for our town.

**INTERESTING OLD RECORDS.**—A London auctioneer has just dispersed, at small prices, a collection of rare and extremely valuable books and MSS., relating to the early history of the American continent. Among them were the original records of the French Commander-in-Chief during the old seven years' war, from 1755 to 1762. These sold for \$320. There was also a long original letter, signed by Don Diego Columbus, and addressed to Charles V. not dated, but evidently written in 1519; another letter to Charles V., from Hernando Cortes, with signature, and very interesting; a letter from Sir Francis Drake to the Earl of Essex; a letter of Diego de Almagro to Charles V., dated in Peru, January, 1535; the original autograph MS. of Burns' ode on the American war; and a long and beautiful autograph letter of President Washington to the Rev. M. Boucher of Annapolis, respecting the education of his stepson. This last brought \$125; the Cortes letter \$71, the Almagro MS. \$92. The Cortes' Chronicle of the Spaniards in the West Indies was sold for \$63, and the Viages de Francisco Dracen 1589 y Eduardo Fonten en 1592 for \$31. There were other books and MSS. of equal interest in the collection, and it seemed a sad pity that it could not have been brought intact to the country to which it naturally belongs.

## SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—A light fall of hail astonished our citizens yesterday.

—The gentle school-marks are organizing a mutual aid society.

—More police are required in the western portion of the city.

—The municipal election of Oakland will be held on the 5th of March.

—Yesterday was like a hysterical female—sunshine and showers—smiles and tears.

—George Mahurn, who has been missing from his usual haunts since Sunday last, is believed to have been drowned.

—The railroad people are going to erect a fog-whistle at the end of the Pacific-street wharf, for the benefit of their ferry-boats.

—William Dickinson languishes in prison and takes his tea and coffee straight, all because he priggled a can of milk from a doorstep.

—An expert is examining the books of the Sugar Refinery for the purpose of discovering where the fraud exists, if there is really any fraud.

—A horse belonging to the National Brewery ran away on Market street, on Wednesday evening, causing \$100 damage before he was content to subside.

—During the voyage of the ship Haze from Brashear to this port, Arthur Arrowsmith, a sailor, died in convulsions. He was a native of England, aged 30 years.

—On the 4th proximo, the Pioneer Coursing Club will take its departure for the great race for Modesto, where a grand coursing match will be held on the 5th.

—The extreme cold weather East has driven the experienced burglars to the genial clime of our Pacific slope, where they are reaping a rich harvest. Housekeepers must keep a bright lookout and look well to their fastenings.

—W. H. McGrew, Clerk of the State Prison, is now paying all indebtedness of the State Prison which was audited by the Board of State Prison Directors, prior to October 31st, 1872, upon presentation at No. 223 Battery street.

## PACIFIC SLOPE.

—The Treasurer of Lassen has paid into the State Treasury \$3,666.

—A new bank building, to cost \$40,000, will be under way in Yolo county in ten days.

—The Governor has pardoned Dwight Griffin, convicted in Yolo county, in 1871, of robbery and felony.

—Says a despatch from San Diego, of January 29th: All wharf charges heretofore levied by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in this city have been abolished.

—The census of Arizona, taken by the County Assessors last year, shows a population in the Territory of 10,743; which is an increase from 1870 to 1872 of 1,085.

—A despatch dated Carson, January 30th, says: A Chinaman threw a hand-bomb to-day, which exploded in the faces of Assemblyman Smith, of Storey county, and another gentleman, cutting the face of the latter in a horrible manner.

—Says a despatch from Santa Barbara, of January 29th: At the Harbor meeting last night much enthusiasm was displayed. Creditable speeches were made by Messrs. Stearns, Fawcett and others. The movement promises to be a great success. The weather is good.

—A despatch from San Mateo, of January 29th, says: Judge Templeton met with a serious accident yesterday at Pigeon Point. He was having the chute and the land in the vicinity surveyed, and while passing under the chute he stepped on a small stone, which threw him down the cliff. He struck upon his head and was rendered insensible. His head was badly cut and bruised. To-day he had sufficiently recovered to be taken to his home at Redwood City.

—Says a despatch from Salt Lake, January 30th: The snow drifts on the Union Pacific Railroad, in some places are sixteen feet high. Old railroad men say the weather was the most terrible ever experienced. At Granite Cañon, three section hands were frozen to death; two at Bryan, and a number of others are reported to have perished while shoveling the snow. Great credit is due the employees of the Company, in breaking through the blockade so speedily. Passengers suffered no hardships or inconvenience whatever.

**THE OLDEST INHABITANT.**—The Boston Commercial Bulletin has been interviewing this distinguished though mysterious citizen on the subject of snow storms, with the following result: "He stood under the edge of a wooden awning in Dock square while some of the boys shoveled snow on his head. He appeared to be oppressed by a yearning to meet somebody who would call this a snow storm." The Oldest Inhabitant remembers distinctly when there were eleven feet of snow on the Common, and the boys used to coast from the top of Bunker Hill Monument clear away down to Charles River. "I don't have no such weather now," said the Oldest Inhabitant, with a regretful sigh. "Folks call this cold weather! Why, it's dog-days and yellow fever to what it used to be when I was young." The reference to his Boreal boyhood brought a frozen tear to the aged veteran's eye. He rubbed his right ear reflectively, breaking off a small frozen fragment, and pocketing it with the indifference of one who despised such degenerate frost. "Yes, then was cold snaps, when me and Paul Revere used to skate down to Minot's Ledge to play hockey with the Provincetown boys. You'd say it was chilly if you saw my brother 'Lijah's iron teeth (we didn't have no fancy dentists in those days, and when 'Lijah broke his front teeth on a bet that he could chew a stick of frozen mercury out of Captain Jones' thermometer, my Uncle Eph, the blacksmith, cast him a new set)—if you'd a seen 'Lijah's teeth glued together by the frost so we couldn't open them without a cold-chisel and blasting powder, you'd have said so, too."

In the Engineer and Mining Journal (New York), there is a paragraph referring to the duty of the Government to support American artists and manufacturers. It says: "Congressmen talk about the slavishness of the people in buying French silks and gewgaws, but the most conspicuous patronizer of foreigners is the Government. If the Government, on the score of economy alone, refuses to patronize its own artists and its own foundries, how can we look to the establishment of art among us on a broad and sound basis? We do not believe in that policy, adopted by most foreign States, of giving orders for works of art, for no other purpose than to help the artists, but we do believe that what art-work there is to do on the public account ought to be given to American artists. It is not a question of money cost, nor of the immediate results. The latter may very possibly be of a lower order than the work we should get from foreigners. But art and artistic industry need all the encouragement they can obtain, and the artisans of each country have a moral right to such patronage as their Government has to offer."

A QUESTION in arithmetic—If three horses fell down in one hour in a street eighty feet wide and fifty rods long, how many fell down in the same time all over the city? how many of them were sharp shod and how old were the drivers?

An English gardener says he is well convinced, by long and close practice, that oftentimes there is more benefit derived by crops from keeping them well hoed, than there is from the manure supplied. Let there be weeds or no weeds, he would still keep stirring the soil.

**TO TRAP SKUNKS.**—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes: The method of catching skunks in this section, where they are a great nuisance, is by baiting them in a large box-trap. Set the trap near the line of their nocturnal wanderings, baited with a piece of meat, and they are almost sure to follow their inquisitive noses inside, and may be found safe and sound the next morning, and usually without having drawn any scent. If they are then carefully carried to a brook or barrel of water, and suddenly submerged, they may be killed without their scent being let off. In this case, their skins are worth the trouble of trapping and skinning. If not scented, and duly cleansed, the fur is quite valuable, and makes very pretty and durable carriage robes.

**FRUIT PICKING BOX.**—The box is made to contain one bushel when even full. The ends are made of stock boards, dressed, and measuring 12x14 inches. The bottom and sides are made of common laths 1 1/4 inches long, and hand holes are made in the ends. These are made in quantity at an expense of about twenty cents each. They are made so that two of them fit into the width of an ordinary wagon, and thirty-six can go to a load. They can be taken into the orchard in quantity and filled by women, girls and boys, and left under the trees as filled, and the wagon comes after and picks them up. At least one handling of the apples is thus saved, and this in a large orchard is no small amount.

At a meeting of the Farmers Club of Rochester N. Y., Mr. Otis said his object in feeding cattle was chiefly to make milk. His method of feeding was to give the first thing in the morning a feed of beets after milking, then clover hay, and about nine o'clock uncut stalks. When not too cold the cattle were turned out until about three o'clock in the afternoon. When returned to their buildings they were fed with fine and coarse mill feed in equal quantities, and finally about half a bushel of beets was fed to each animal. This system of feeding is kept for the special purpose of making milk and beef.

A BLACK Spanish hen, appropriately named "Mac-duff," lives near Providence, Rhode Island. Here is her record: She was hatched about the 1st of March, 1872. She had laid a litter of eggs, set on ten eggs and hatched eight pullets and two roosters before September 12th. She has laid another litter of eggs, and on Saturday last came off with another brood of ten chickens from eleven eggs, which she commenced with three weeks ago. The first brood of ten chickens will weigh, dressed, about three pounds each.

## NOW READY! THE ALTA CALIFORNIA ALMANAC FOR 1873. CONTENTS:

California—Value of Taxable Property; Value of Farm Animals; Agricultural Statistics; California as a Sanitarium compared with Italy, Florida, etc.; California as a Pleasure Resort compared with Italy; A Tourist's Opinion of California.  
Chinese Immigration and Population.  
Court Terms in California.  
Election Returns—Presidential—From 1789 to 1868; Popular Vote of 1872; Electoral Vote of 1872; California, Oregon and Nevada by Counties; Pacific Territories. Congressional of 1872 in California. Vote of California Towns in 1872.  
I. O. O. F.—Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of California; Statistics of the Order in California.  
Masonic Order in California—Officers of Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Chapter R. A. M., Grand Council R. and S. M., Grand Commandery K. T., and Grand Consistory A. and A. S. R.  
Meteorological Information of Pacific Slope—Annual Rainfall at various points; Average Rainfall for each Month at San Francisco; Mean Temperature of January and July; Comparative Sanitary Statistics.  
Mining Law—Who can take up Claims; Size of Claims; What a Claim includes; Tunnel Claims; Work required to hold a Claim; How Patents are obtained; Effect of Adverse Claim; Sites for Mills; Local Customs; State Water Rights.  
Military Federal Forces on the Pacific Slope, with Stations, Garrisons and Commanders.  
Naval Federal Forces on this Coast, with Commanders and Vessels.  
Notable Events of 1872—On the Pacific Slope and Elsewhere.  
Nevada Statistics.  
Oregon Statistics.  
Officials—Federal Administration, Generals, Admirals and Supreme Court; Congress. State Administration, Supreme and District Courts; State Boards; Legislature; State Military Department.  
Pacific Slope Statistics.  
Postage Rates—Domestic and Foreign.  
Post Offices, with Counties and Postmasters, in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Alaska, Arizona, and British Columbia.  
Railroads on the Pacific Slope with Lengths and Terminal Points.  
Santa Barbara as a Sanitarium.  
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Telegraphic Charges.  
Territorial Statistics—Alaska; Arizona; Idaho; Montana; Utah; Washington.

PRICE, 30 CENTS.  
F. MACCRELLISH & CO.,  
529 CALIFORNIA STREET,  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**NOTICE.**—The old Sausalito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

**GET THE SAUSALITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS**—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

## TABLE OF DISTANCES From Sausalito, as Traveled at Present.

Miles.	Miles.
To San Francisco..... 5	To Tennessee Valley..... 3
" Beed Ranch..... 6	" The Light-house..... 3 1/2
" San Rafael..... 12 1/2	" Olema..... 30
" Bolinas..... 23	" Petaluma..... 31

**Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.**—Location of Works and Property, Marin County, State of California.—Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of an assessment levied on the seventeenth (17th) day of December, A. D. 1872, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. of Shares.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Barrett W. S. Trustee.....	127	30	\$254 00
Cobb H. A.....	75	200	1800 00
Cobb H. A.....	123	200	1200 00
Cobb H. A.....	142	62	372 00
Cobb H. A.....	153	40	240 00
Cobb H. A.....	155	60	240 00
Cobb H. A.....	158	60	240 00
Currey John.....	16	150	900 00
Currey John.....	157	8 1/2	61 00
Currey John.....	154	26	216 00
Casnean Thos.....	15	200	1600 00
Casnean Thos.....	98	75	450 00
Decker Peter.....	176	195	1178 00
Easterby A. Y.....	151	3	18 00
Hitchcock C. M.....	10	200	1600 00
Hitchcock C. M.....	10	14	84 00
MacCrellish F.....	22	200	1600 00
MacCrellish F.....	141	20	120 00
MacCrellish F.....	150	14 1/2	87 50
Montagne J. E. de la.....	181	7	3 00
Montagne J. E. de la.....	71	50	300 00
Montagne J. E. de la.....	112	12 1/2	75 00
Montagne J. E. de la.....	160	3	24 00
Montagne J. E. de la.....	174	100	400 00
Uhler J. Clem. Trustee.....	182	100	600 00
Uhler J. Clem. Trustee.....	183	400	2400 00
Woodward W. A.....	68	68	360 00
Whelan Patrick.....	12	15	90 00
Whelan Patrick.....	130	80	480 00
Whelan Patrick.....	149	7	42 00
Woods F. H. (pledgee).....	70	250	1500 00

And in accordance with the law and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the seventeenth (17th) day of December, A. D. 1872, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, at the salesroom of Maurice Dore & Co., No. 227 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, on Thursday, the sixth (6th) day of February, A. D. 1873, at the hour of one (1) o'clock P. M. of that day, (to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.)  
J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.  
Office—Room No. 4, Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. 1a23-1d

## PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE. U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express CHANGE OF TIME.

**LEAVES OLEMA, BO-**linas and Woodville, at 9 o'clock, for Sausalito, "Tuesdays, and Saturdays, Connecting with 11 o'clock Boat. Returning, leaves Sausalito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat.  
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

**HOTEL AT BOLINAS.**  
Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.  
Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.  
**NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.**  
au31 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

## Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

**FOR SALE** in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage. Apply to  
4t President, S. L. & F. Co.

**FOR RENT.**  
**THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING** Bay's Restaurant. Apply to H. COBB, au3 President, S. L. & F. Co.

## ABSTRACT OF TITLE AND CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH TO LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

**HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF** the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL, or SAUSALITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.  
W. H. J. BROOKS,  
1e15-1f 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

**MONEY BORROWERS** are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 6 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interest made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of vines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairy and stock-raising, as well as unimproved and unsupplied large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.  
**FARM OWNERS** wishing to sell their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize as much on same as a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready money to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to F. F. WHITEHEAD, 25 Montgomery street between Pine and California, San Francisco.



## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

**DURING** the past year 411,558 freight cars passed over the Hudson River Railroad bridge.

**HONEST** farmers in Iowa fill ducks with water and let them freeze before taking them to market.

**A BLIND** man at Pomfret Hills, Conn., now thirty years of age, has lived on milk alone since he was born.

**THE** total amount paid to the United States Treasurer for cotton tax, while that tax was in existence, was \$68,072,388.

**THE** little rock-bound island of Elba exported from her iron mines in the month of the past July 24,556 tons of ore.

**THERE** are 241 lead mines in Great Britain, from which there was mined for the year 1871, 93,965 tons of ore, of a value of nearly \$5,000.

**IMMENSE** amounts of real estate are being offered for sale in all parts of Pennsylvania, particularly farming lands, the present owners of which intend going West.

**THE** western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, it was thought, would be settled when the officials visited the Pacific Slope; but it seems the locality that is to be the great city and mart of travel and commerce, is not yet indicated.

**ITALY** has the best of peat, covering many thousand acres of land; heretofore she has paid nearly \$8,000,000 each year for fuel to other countries. Companies are now extensively engaged in pressing this peat fuel, and it will go into general use in that country.

**THE** oldest man in the world has at length been discovered. His name is José Martino Continho, a resident of Cape Rio, in the province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, who was born on the twentieth of May, 1694, and is therefore nearly one hundred and ninety-four years old! It is said that he has forty-two children by six wives, and can count one hundred and twenty-three grandchildren, eighty-six great grandchildren, and twenty children of the last.

**A** short time ago a correspondent of the *IX*. *St. Louis* witnessed the arrival of a batch of communist convicts at Rochelle. There was Paschal Crousset, rather thin, now, wearing a tall hat, carrying three or four books under his arm, and smoking a cigar. Jourde was melancholy and wore a shade over his eyes. Assi wore a bare head and a wrinkled brow and scattered furious glances rapidly in all directions. Champey had his hat mashed over his face, and in the train of these more celebrated gentlemen walked the others, gloomy and silent.

**DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS.**—The workmen employed in the conversion of Greenwich Hospital into a naval college, have come upon two human skeletons, found under the stone-flagged floor of what used to be the royal palace in the time of Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth. They consist of two skulls and other bones of two bodies, and have the appearance of having been buried there for a vast number of years, and it is thought that they are of historical importance. They were found in the excavation in connection with lowering the floors of one of the rooms used as a dining hall during the time the pensioners lived at the hospital.

**THE** great seal of Virginia, adopted in 1779, was lost in 1865, at the time of the capture of Richmond. A new seal was then adopted, similar to the old, with the exception of the motto, which was changed from "E Pluribus Unum" to "Liberty and Union." The old seal has recently been found, and has been restored to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the question as to whether the old or the new seal was the legal one has been submitted to the Legislature. The decision was in favor of the old seal, but as it is much defaced, a new seal with the historic device, has been ordered, but until it is furnished, the seal of 1865 will be used temporarily.

**THE** Alton Tribune says: "A boy, named Patrick McGinley, aged about thirteen years, living in the vicinity of Kittanning Point, while on the mountain on New Year's day, discovered a wild animal of some kind in an old sheep pen, and picking up a stone, he advanced within a few feet of it and threw it at it, striking it on the side and inflicting it so severely that it gave vent to the most piercing screams and frightful yells. Not knowing what kind of an animal it was, and while it was still writhing in its death agonies, the little fellow went into the pen, picked it up and carried it home, when it was discovered to be a full grown wild cat, one of the largest we have ever seen."

**PRIMITIVE NAVIGATION.**—The navigation of the Savannah river must be conducted on primitive principles, judging from a local item in one of the Georgia papers. The paragraph alluded to says that a steamer got "snagged" in the river some time ago, but they stuffed some rags and things into the hole and she managed to reach Augusta. Having done so well, it was concluded to make another trip, without repairing, and how many more does not appear, until one day she got on a sand-bar, but the captain pulled her off and tied her up for the night. About four o'clock she gave a sudden lurch, and by the time the crew could get ashore she went down. "It is supposed," gravely says the paper, "that the rags worked out of the hole."

**THE** GERMAN EMIGRATION POLICY.—Some time ago there was a statement made that the German railways, in response to instructions from the Government at Berlin, had adopted a policy inimical to emigration to America, by raising the rates of transportation for emigrants and their effects to the seaport towns. This statement when made was vigorously denied, and there the matter rested. It now appears, however, that the original statement was substantially true, and that the German railways which had been carrying emigrants for comparatively low fares, raised them, at the time mentioned, to much higher rates. Baron Schlozer, the German Minister at Washington, has written a letter confirming this, so that the surmises expressed prove true, that the German Government desires to keep its subjects at home, for military duty, and also to check the recent great increase of wages there.

**AN** INTERESTING CREDITOR.—A curious affair has just been decided in Russia before the Tribunal of Kozlov in the Government of Tambou. A Madame Krouglikoff owed a sum of money to a man named Kislof, who, one evening in August last, called at her house to see her, and on being told that she had retired to rest, forced his way into her bed-chamber. The lady, indignant at this intrusion, took down a revolver from the wall and threatened to fire on him if he did not leave; the man rushed out in terror leaving Madame Krouglikoff, who had fainted away from excitement, insensible on the floor. The creditor then prosecuted her for menacing to take his life, and the Justice of the place condemned her to pay a fine of 50 francs. The lady appealed against that verdict, and her case was presented by her daughter, a young girl of sixteen, in virtue of full powers conferred on her by her mother. Mlle. Krouglikoff pleaded with such effect that the Court quashed the former sentence, and condemned Kislof to two months' imprisonment for violation of domicile.

## AGRICULTURAL.

**CHARCOAL FOR SICK ANIMALS.**—A correspondent writes: When one of our animals becomes sick, our rule has always been to give nothing unless we know exactly what to do; and in the meantime attend to every interior comfort practicable. If the weather is cold, place it in warm quarters, avoid all exposure, and attend to pure air and strict cleanliness. But there is one medicine that can never do harm, and is commonly beneficial. This is pulverized charcoal. Nearly all sick animals become so by improper eating in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its use: The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from some over-eating, and ordered a tea-spoonful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the animal's head held upward, and the water with its charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the cow was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which became badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloated was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried, for the purpose of correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always causes coughing, and it did but little good. Half a tea-spoonful of freshly powdered charcoal was next given. In six hours all appearance of bloated was gone, and the heifer was well.

**HOW TO FEED CORNSTALKS PROFITABLY.**—The rearing and feeding of animals is receiving as it should, from farmers and herdsmen in all parts of the country, greater attention every year; and especially is this true of dairymen, whose only hope of gain rests in their success in gaining paying yields from their cows. Cornstalks enter largely into the fall feed of dairy cows, and how to feed them is an important question. The common practice is to feed in the bundle, as but few farmers feel able or willing to use a cutting machine. This feeding in the bundle without any preparation, I am fully satisfied is very wasteful, as not only are the butts left but frequently nearly the whole stalk. I have learned by experience that a little brine sprinkled upon stalks once every day, just before feeding, is of material advantage in many respects. The weak brine will cause the cows to consume nearly all, even when fed whole; the flow of milk increases, the condition of the cow improves, and they show greater contentment; especially is this last remark true on cold, windy and rainy days. I find it much better as a general rule, when it can be done, to feed salt on the food, instead of feeding alone. In no case should more than one "day" be permitted to pass without brining the morning's feed. The brine should not be strong, only enough to furnish sufficient salt to the cows. Of course the cow should have access to plenty of water; this brine food will cause them to drink more, and thus increase the flow of milk. Let my brother farmers try this and they will thereafter place a greater value upon cornstalks.—*Live Stock, Farm and Fireside Journal.*

**THE** advice contained in the following paragraph is from an experienced poultry raiser, who has made both money and reputation by following this branch of domestic industry. His suggestions, if followed, will enable those who raise poultry to keep young and profitable fowls, instead of a great number of old and feeble fowls which are not worth the food they consume.

A pullet hatched early in the Spring begins to lay at the approach of Winter, and pullets hatched late in the Summer begin to lay in the ensuing Spring, and it is by, saving a certain proportion of pullets from the early and late broods, that you make sure of Winter eggs, a few early hatched chickens for catching the highest markets, and a numerous flock of chickens in the warm months, when rearing is less precarious. The hen continues in her prime for two, and, at most, three years—therefore save every year pullets equal to a third of your brood stock, selling off at a trifling price the same number of aged hens, or offering them up in a stewed dish or well baked pie. However, I have no scruple about keeping a heavy, symmetrically-made, splendidly feathered "parrot," for four years, for the sake of her stock. Many farmers grumble about their poultry, from not paying attention to such a simple matter as their not looking over their brood stock once a year, drafting all the old dames (known by the developed scales on their legs), and reserving from the market basket the most promising young pullets raised during the season.

**A** LADY in the *Western Rural* thus pleasantly describes her practice in butter making: "I use six-quart pans, putting about three quarts in each, and allow it to stand 30 or 35 hours before lifting the cream which is put in a suitable vessel (usually the pan) in which it remains in a place somewhat warmer than that in which the milk is kept; stirring occasionally in order to equalize the acidity and temperature. Churning day comes twice a week, and is looked forward to with pleasure rather than otherwise. My churn is very primitive in its simplicity—a stone jar, used without a cover of any kind. When churning time comes, I set my cream near the stove, stirring occasionally while getting breakfast. After breakfast, I scald my jar, and put in the cream before the jar gets cool, and from four to seven minutes churning, it is ready for the butter bowl; and strange as it may seem, all the work of churning is performed in an open jar, with a simple paddle. Patent churns of the most philosophical pattern will fail when cream is improperly cared for. There is no witchcraft about the churn, nor mystery in butter making; the one thing needful is common sense and vigilance in the care and preparation of the cream."

**GRAFTING ROSES.**—A very convenient method of propagating moss and other roses, which do not grow readily from cutting, is by grafting upon pieces of roots. The Manetta, or even some of the free growing China or Prairie roses, will answer for stocks, always selecting thrifty roots of a size that will correspond with the clons to be used. The roots need not be more than two or three inches long, or about the same length of the clons. Splice or whipcraft them, and then place thickly together in the propagating boxes, and submit to gentle heat until a union takes place. This mode of propagating is a very simple one, and should be more generally practiced than, I fear, it is, judging from the scarcity of moss roses in the market. The grafting should be done as early in the Winter as convenient. In order to allow of some young growth before the time arrives for planting out in Spring. Moss roses propagated in this manner are superior to the ordinary budded roses, inasmuch as they eventually become established upon roots of their own. The small piece of root added at the time of placing the cion in the propagating bed, usually dies or is overgrown by those emitted from above the junction.

## Terrible Scene in a Menagerie.

The *Swiss Times* says that at the menagerie of Signori Bidel and Fairnall, at Turin, on Monday evening, Dec. 23d, the audience were treated to a performance not announced in the bills. Signor Bidel, the famous lion-tamer, entered as usual, a large cage in which were lions, lionesses, bears, hyenas, and a lamb. After the feats of leaping, etc., ordinarily shown in such exhibitions, the grand feature consisted in the simultaneous approach of the wild animals to the lamb, and the exchange of "the kiss of fraternity." This was accomplished successfully, the animals methodically touching noses, then gravely stalking back to their places. The performance was to close by putting the lamb's head in the mouth of a lion. No sooner had the jaws closed upon the head of the animal than it was evident by the eyes and movement of the tail of the lion that foul play was threatened, and before a word of command could be given, streams of blood were running from his mouth. Children screamed and women fainted, but fortunately the panic was of short duration. Signor Bidel, with a tremendous blow on the breast of the lion and a shout of command, forced the half-wild animal to relinquish his victim, and, although roaring fearfully, he suddenly obeyed the fixed eye and gesture of his master, retiring into a corner of the cage. But to the renewed horror of the people, in dealing with the lion he had turned his back on the lioness, who, with a howl of rage leaped upon his back. Fortunately for Bidel, her claws and teeth entered his clothing only, and, with a spring and cry, he leaped from under her, at the same time striking right and left with his loaded whip, forcing the animals to the front of the cage. There was an instant of hesitation and submission on the part of the latter, during which Bidel, revolver in hand, unfastened the cage and backed himself out of it. Seeing him safe, the reaction of the audience was tremendous, and the cheers that greeted his appearance were deafening. Although perfectly quiet, the deadly pallor of his face gave evidence of the danger he had passed.

## Where Did the Rich Man Go?

Little Johnny was preparing for Sunday school, situated some distance away, when his mother saw one of his neighbors approaching in his vehicle. This neighbor, by the way, was called "the rich man," being both wealthy, kind-hearted, and liberal to the poor. Johnny ran out and the rich man took him into his vehicle, as he was going right past the Sunday school. It was a very hot day, and so Johnny took off his shoes and stockings to keep himself cool. When they arrived the exercises had already begun, and as the man was going to church about a mile beyond, and had agreed to call for Johnny on his return, he concluded not to put on his shoes and stockings again, but leave them in the vehicle. So he tripped lightly into school, and the man drove away toward church.

His teacher was just hearing the lesson, which, by the way, Johnny was not acquainted with, which was the fate of the rich man and poor Lazarus. Soon after Johnny took his seat, it came to his turn to answer a question.

"Johnny, can you tell me where the rich man went?"

"He went to the Baptist meeting, sir," replied the little lad, thinking only of his late companion. "No, no, my son, the rich man went to hell," said the teacher; with great impressiveness, while the other scholars were tittering with laughter. "Did he?" exclaimed the boy, in all honesty. "Then he has taken my shoes and stockings with him," and up he jumped, and seizing his hat, he put out of the school-room and down the road to overtake the rich man and recover his property.

## In an Uncomfortable Predicament.

A rather amusing *contretemps* occurred at one of our evangelical churches last Sunday—amusing to the parties witnessing the affair, but decidedly uncomfortable, to say the least of it, to the party more immediately concerned. A contribution was being taken up for missionary purposes, and a well-known citizen was carrying around the contribution box. In a pew at the back end of the church sat an old colored lady, while in front of her, in another pew, sat a well-known banker of this city. The old lady leaned over the pew and whispered in audible tones to the banker: "Look here, Massa, there is Massa \_\_\_\_\_, coming around with the 'contribution box'; now he owes me a wash bill, which he disputes, and I can't collect it. Now I am going to tell him: 'Massa, you put that 'ere wash bill in that 'contribution box, and you and 'is square.'"

The banker approved of her doing so, and she religiously fulfilled her programme. It is easy to imagine the feelings of the gentleman when the proposal was made to him in an audible voice. "It is needless to say he did not linger at this pew."

## Fearful Cold Weather.

A despatch from St. Paul, Minn., dated January 15th, says: Reports were received yesterday of an increased number of deaths in the vicinity of Lake Hineley. Thirteen dead bodies were found between Fort Ridgeway and Beaver Falls; six children on the way to school were frozen to death. A despatch from Fergus Falls states that seven more bodies were found there, and estimates the number of victims within a radius of twenty-five miles at fifty. Among the most terrible incidents is that of a man who went for a doctor to attend his wife, and was frozen to death on his way home. Next day, when the doctor reached the house, he found that the woman had given birth to a child, and that both were frozen to death. A gentleman who has experienced the storm estimates the loss of life and property as being greater than that caused by the famous Sioux massacre of 1862.

## WAGES.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Glory of warrior, glory of orator, glory of song,  
Paid with a voice that will pass to be lost in an  
endless sea—  
Glory of Virtue, to fight, to struggle, to right the  
wrong—  
Nay, but she aim'd not at glory, no lover of  
glory she:  
Give her the glory of going on, and still to be.

The wages of sin is death: if the wages of Virtue be  
dust,  
Would she have heart to endure for the life of the  
worm and the fly?  
She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the  
just,  
To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a Summer  
sky:  
Give her the wages of going on, and not to die.

## SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB, PRESIDENT  
W. H. TILLINGHAST, VICE PRESIDENT  
MAURICE DORE, TREASURER  
J. H. SAYRE, SECRETARY

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Emile Gruber.

President, H. A. COBB  
Capt. Steamer Princess, H. H. ANDREWS  
Jel10-17

## Saucelito Ferry.

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY,  
September 7th, the Steamer

### PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,  
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

### SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito  
at 5:15 P. M.

On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco  
(Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

### SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf. From Saucelito.  
10 A. M. 11 A. M.  
12 M. 1 P. M.  
2 P. M. 4 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President,  
327 Montgomery street.

## LATEST NEWS

BY

## BAMBER & CO'S

### Newspaper Express.

### SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUB-  
scribers at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	30
Evening Bulletin, per week	37½
Morning Bulletin, " "	37½
Examiner, " "	25
Post, (German) " "	25
La Sociedad, " "	25
Call, " "	12
Democrat, " "	25
Courier, " "	50
Nuevo Mundo, " "	25

32 Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of  
the cars.

Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Maga-  
zines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,

Agent for the Saucelito Herald,  
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.

1722-17

## W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,

### WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH  
the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1534 STOCKTON STREET.

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade sup-  
plied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest  
brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mh3-17

## RAILROAD RESTAURANT,

### SAUCELITO,

LOUIS SCHULZE, Proprietor,

### ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT

landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be  
dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the ser-  
vice of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties  
provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San  
Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best  
brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments  
for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. Jel15-17

## BAY VIEW HOTEL,

### BOLINAS.

### TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL

find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside  
views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fish-  
ing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from  
Saucelito three times every week, running through to  
Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and  
Point Reyes. Jel15-17

GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

## A. FOLSOM,

### CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages. Ex-  
press Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to  
order, of the best materials and work-  
manship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with  
promptness, and at prices to suit the times. Jel15-17

### Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON,

113 to 119 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB  
& CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San  
Francisco. au24-17

### BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY

description, done at the office of the Saucelito  
Herald.



## "THE CANE-BOTTOMED CHAIR."

BY WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

In tattered old slippers that toast at the bars,  
And ragged old jacket perfumed with cigars,  
Away from the world and its toil and its cares,  
I've a snug little kingdom up four pairs of stairs.

To mount to this room is a toil, to be sure,  
But the fire there is bright and the air rather pure;  
And the view I behold on a sunny day  
Is grand, through the chimney-pots over the way.

This snug little chamber is crammed in all nooks,  
With worthless old nicknacks and silly old books,  
And foolish old odds and foolish old ends,  
Cracked bargains from brokers, cheap keepsakes  
from friends.

Old armor, prints, pictures, pipes, china, (all  
cracked),  
Old rickety tables, and chairs broken backed;  
A two-penny treasure, wondrous to see;  
What matter? 'tis pleasant to you, friend, and  
me.

No better divan need the Sultan require,  
Than the creaking old sofa that backs by the fire;  
And 'tis wonderful, surely, what music you get  
From the rickety, ramshackle wheezy spinet.

That praying rug came from a Turkoman's camp;  
By Tiber once twinkled that brazen old lamp;  
A Mameluke fierce yonder dagger has drawn;  
'Tis a murderous knife to toast muffins upon.

Long, long through the hours, and the night, and the  
chimes,  
Here we talk of old books, and old friends, and  
old times;  
As we sit in a fog made of rich latakia,  
This chamber is pleasant to you, friend, and me.

But of all the cheap treasures that garnish my nest,  
There is one that I love and cherish the best;  
For the finest of coaches that's padded with hair  
I never would change thee, my cane-bottomed  
chair.

'Tis a bandy-legged, high-shouldered, worm-eaten  
seat,  
With a creaking old back, and twisted old feet,  
But since the fair morning when Fanny sat there,  
I bless thee and love thee, old cane-bottomed  
chair.

If chairs have but feeling in holding such charms,  
A thrill must have passed through your withering  
old arms;  
I looked and I longed, I wished in despair;  
I wished myself turned to a cane-bottomed chair.

It was but a moment she sat in this place;  
She'd a scarf on her neck, and a smile on her face!  
A smile on her face, and a rose in her hair,  
As she sat there and bloomed, in my cane-bottomed  
chair.

And so I have valued my chair ever since,  
Like the shrine of a saint, or the throne of a prince;  
Said Fanny, my patroness sweet, I declare  
The queen of my heart and my cane-bottomed  
chair.

When the candles burn low, and the company's  
gone,  
In the silence of night as I sit here alone—  
I sit here alone, but we yet are a pair—  
My Fanny I see in my cane-bottomed chair.

She comes from the past and revisits my room;  
She looks, as she then did, all beauty and bloom;  
So smiling and tender, so fresh and so fair;  
And yonder she sits in my cane-bottomed chair.

## ROWAN RAMSEY.

BY ALICE CARY.

Rowan Ramsey, she is plain—  
Plain, as you would plainness call;  
Just her girlish golden hair  
Round her brow and bosom fair,  
For adornment, that is all.

Rowan Ramsey, she is vain  
Of her girlish golden hair—  
And her feet, if she but stir,  
Dance about in spite of her,  
Just to show how small they are!

Rowan Ramsey, she is neat—  
Stocking, petticoat of snow,  
And her hair, like veil of lace,  
Slippeth shy to the place  
Of her sleeve so loose and low.

Rowan Ramsey, she is sweet;  
Nature's child as you will see;  
Never any bramble bud,  
Born a mile deep in the wood,  
Grew to blossom, pure as she!

Rowan Ramsey's smiles do flow  
O'er her chaste, religious frown;  
And no little saintly nun,  
At her "brotherly in the sun,"  
Droopeth eyelid lowlier down.

Rowan Ramsey she is low,  
High in goodness is her part;  
When we stand up to be wed  
You shall see her golden head  
Shining level with my heart.

Rowan Ramsey, she is small  
Never smaller maid appeared  
Outside of a fairy bower;  
I could hide her like a flower,  
Underneath my grizzly beard.

Rowan Ramsey she is all  
Just as I would have her be;  
Golden hair and gown so simple  
Brow and bosom, smile and dimple,  
Sweet as sweet can ever be!

THE *Baltimore Courier* ventures for the following:  
"A curious adventure happened to a gentleman while  
on collecting specimens of natural history near the  
Lal Lal Falls. Observing a flock of cockatoos, which  
apparently, by their clamor, were holding high cor-  
robore on the top of a gum tree, he went there for  
the purpose of getting a shot at them. Having se-  
lected his bird, and about to fire, he was startled by  
an unlooked for voice calling from the branches—  
'I'm Polly's cocky; my word, mother will warm you.'  
The scientific student dropped his gun in mute as-  
tonishment at this evident mark of civilization in  
the feathered tribe; nor was this the only instance of  
their acquirements, for as they flew off with their  
accustomed scream, the threat as to what their  
mother would do was reiterated by the flock."

## LOOSE THREADS.

THE home circuit—Walking about with baby in the  
night.  
IMPUDENT MEN—Those who manufacture sauce  
from cheek-ory.

"I'm the page that's always red," said the boy in  
button with carry hair.

THE gardener who grafted a chestnut to a box-tree  
found it only produced large trunks.

O. W. HOLMES says that with most men life is  
like backgammon—half skill and half luck.

WHEN has a man a ghost of a chance of appeasing  
his appetite? When he is a goblin up anything.

THE more ladies practice walking the more grace-  
ful they become in their movements. Those ladies  
acquire the best carriage who don't ride in one.

THEY seem to be converting people very thoroughly  
at Waterbury, Conn. The *American* says: "Of the  
five lady converts baptized by the Rev. Mr. Bailey,  
on Sunday, three were gentlemen."

AN old lady in Wisconsin lately vanquished a  
large black bear with an umbrella. He could have  
stood a shot, but when it came to a para-chute  
he thought it best to keep "shady."

Two ladies contended for precedence at the Court  
of Charles V. They appealed to the Monarch, who,  
like Solomon, awarded "let the elder go first." Such  
a dispute was never known afterward.

THE prophets are intimating that Lake Erie will,  
in time, dry up and become the home of a teeming  
population. Land speculators are getting their  
diving-bells ready to go down and pre-empt a claim  
in advance.

AN over-much bored Western editor has had pasted  
over his sanctum door the following startling an-  
nouncement: "Lady visitors are requested to go to  
the 'devil' when they wish to obtain an interview  
with the editor."

THIS scene in a street car, the *dramatis persona*,  
two gentlemen in calling attire: First gentleman,  
briskly, "Well, who is going to be bored to-night?"  
Second gentleman, as briskly, "I don't know. Where  
are you going?"

AN ardent lover, pouring out his passionate devo-  
tion in verse, spoke of that night when, walking with  
his sweetheart, he "kissed her under the silent stars."  
In print he was made to say that he had "kissed her  
under the cellar stairs."

MR. TAYLOR, the late sailor-preacher, of Boston,  
astonished a divine who had refused to enter his pul-  
pit because a Unitarian minister had been in it, by  
falling on his knees on the pulpit stairs and crying  
out, "O Lord, deliver us in Boston from two things,  
bad rum and bigotry: Thou knowest which is worst,  
for I don't!"

"You are the dullest boy I ever saw," crossly ex-  
claimed a bald-headed old uncle to his nephew.  
"Well, uncle," replied the youth, with a glance at  
the old gentleman's bald head, "you can't expect me  
to understand things as quickly as you do, because  
you don't have the trouble of 'getting 'em through  
your hair.'"

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.—Working man: "Ain't  
you going to send that boy of yours to school, Billy?"  
Bill: "O, will I? He went one day, and when he  
came home he told me it was rep'ensible to get  
drunk! Think I'll have 'prential feelin's outraged,  
an' all the sweet and oily union of 'ome 'fection broke  
up by swell teachin' of him? Come an' stan' a pint!"

KATE STANTON, in her lecture on "The Loves of  
Great Men," asserts that planets revolve around the  
sun by the influence of love like a child revolves  
about its parents. When the writer was a boy he  
used to revolve around his parents a good deal, and  
may have been incited thereto by love, but to an un-  
prejudiced observer it looked powerfully like a trunk  
strap.

AMBITIOUS editor to his hopeful scion: "Charles,  
are you good at conundrums?" "Yes, father, you  
know I cannot tell a lie." "Right, Charles, you  
will yet conquer a new world. But, Charles, why  
are the babies of a matinee audience like the sub-  
heads in a newspaper?" "Because they are in small  
caps, father." "Brave boy, you will yet stand on  
the burning deck."

A SERVANT of an old maiden lady, patient of  
Dr. —, of Edinburgh, had been under order to go  
to the doctor every morning to report the state of  
her mistress's health, how she slept, etc., with strict  
injunctions to add, "With her compliments." At  
length the girl brought the following message:  
"Miss B. —, a compliments, and she de'ed last  
night at eight o'clock."

A FRIEND, visiting in a minister's family where  
the parents were very strict in regard to the chil-  
dren's Sabbath deportment, was confidentially informed  
by one of the little girls that "she would like to be  
a minister." "Why?" inquired the visitor, rather  
puzzled to understand what had given the child so  
sudden an admiration for that calling. She was  
quickly enlightened by the reply: "So I could holler  
on Sunday!"

A PORTLAND sea captain, who has been absent from  
home some eight years, arrived the other day. Call-  
ing upon a lady friend soon after his arrival, he was  
pained to see what he supposed to be the result of  
some terrible injury to the spine. He delicately  
questioned her upon the subject, but she was ap-  
parently at a loss to comprehend his meaning.  
Finally, after much canvassing at cross purposes,  
the lady discovered that the old salt seriously sup-  
posed her pained to be a tumor or some other un-  
sightly excrescence, caused by disease of the spine.

DR. WILLET, lecturing in Boston the other night,  
told a droll story of himself. He said that at one  
time, when he was a connoisseur in bird-stuffing, he  
used to criticize other people's bird-stuffing severely.  
Walking with a gentleman one day, he stopped at a  
window where a gigantic owl was exhibited. "You  
see," said the doctor to his friend, "that there is a  
magnificent bird utterly ruined by unskillful stuffing.  
Notice the mounting! Execrable, isn't it? No living  
owl ever roosted in that position. And the eyes are  
fully a third larger than any owl ever possessed."  
At this moment the stuffed bird raised one foot and  
solemnly blinked at his critic, who said very little  
more about stuffed birds that afternoon.

AN affectionate husband in Boston, roused the city  
undertaker at a late hour one night, recently, with  
the news that his wife had just died of the small-  
pox, and must be buried at once. The caller was  
told that, early in the morning, the case would be  
attended to, and accordingly the house was visited.  
The husband of the woman pointed the way to the  
room where the body lay, but refused to follow the  
undertaker up there. In order to ascertain the size  
of the woman, the bed-clothes were turned down,  
when, to the astonishment of the official, the occu-  
pant uttered a groan. As the undertaker was leav-  
ing, the man softly and nervously asked: "Can't you  
wait a moment? She's dead soon, sure," and about  
midnight word was sent the undertaker that the  
woman was "dead enough this time."

## MARKET REVIEW.

### Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 31, 1873.

BREAD—There has been a good demand for local  
consumption and the interior, with a fair export in-  
quiry, during the week under review. Following are the  
California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 80¢; B;  
Boston do, 65¢; Butter do, 65¢; Cream do, 80¢; Graham  
do, 70¢; Plover do, 65¢; do extra, 80¢; Soda do, 65¢; do  
extra, 80¢; Santa Clara do, 80¢; Sugar do, 75¢; Water  
do, 65¢; Oyster do, 70¢; Seed Cake, 10¢; Jenny Lind do,  
85¢; Ginger Nuts, 15¢; Congress Cakes, 20¢; Albert Bis-  
cuits, 18¢; Excelsior do, 14¢; La Grand do, 80¢; Medallion  
do, 14¢; Milk do, 80¢; do fancy, 90¢; Nic Nac do, 15¢; Over-  
land do, 80¢; Pearl do, 14¢; Wafer do, 80¢; Wine do, 80¢;  
Ship do, 35¢; Pilot Bread, 45¢; do extra, 50¢; Saloon  
Pilot, 60¢; Ginger Cakes, 85¢; Lemon do, 90¢.

FLOUR—The local trade has continued very quiet,  
while for export only a moderate demand has existed.  
Quotations are without change since our last weekly re-  
view. Sales embrace 5000 bbls California extra, 2000 do  
Oregon extra and 3000 do California superfine, mostly for  
export, private.

WHEAT—The market has ruled steady during the  
past week, the receipts continuing fair. Sales aggregate  
about 350,000 bbls fair to choice at current rates. Quota-  
ble at the close at \$1.90 for fair to choice grades 100  
bbls. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 12s  
4d@12s 6d for average and 12s 10d@13s for Club—a de-  
cline of 1d per cental for average since our last weekly  
summary.

BARLEY—The market has continued quiet, at un-  
changed rates, since our last weekly review. Sales em-  
brace 10,000 bbls at \$1.25@1.45 for coast and bay feed and  
brewing. At the close we quote coast at \$1.25@1.35  
and bay at \$1.35@1.45, the latter for choice brewing, 100  
bbls.

OATS—Have ruled dull, at unchanged rates, during  
the past week. Quotable at the close at \$2.25 25¢ 100 bbls;  
HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past  
week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at \$1  
@1.25 for ordinary to choice ton.

STRAW—Quotable at \$2.50 per ton for cargo lots.  
CORN—Has declined to \$1.21 21¢ 100 bbls.  
BEANS—The market has remained unchanged and the  
following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, 3 1/2¢@5¢  
per bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a  
fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we  
quote the range at 75¢@1.15 per 100 bbls.  
ONIONS—We quote choice yellow at \$1.75 75¢ 100 bbls.  
RYE—Quotable at \$2.25 25¢ 100 bbls.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$1.75 75¢ 100 bbls.  
SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 45¢; Flax, 30¢;  
and Mustard, 25¢@30¢ per bbl.

HIDES—The market remains firm. Sales of 1750 Cali-  
fornia dry, usual selection, at 18¢@19¢; 1700 salted at 8 1/2¢  
@9¢, according to quality, per bbl.

TALLOW—Market quiet at 7¢@8¢ per bbl.  
WOOL—There is no change to report under this head,  
the market continuing weak and inactive, and no im-  
provement can be expected until the Eastern markets  
show some life. At present they are in a dormant state,  
manufacturers, as well as operators generally, being out  
of the market. A few small lots have changed hands  
since our last weekly review at current rates. In view,  
however, of the trifling transactions being effected at the  
present time, quotations are largely nominal, which we  
quote as follows: Fall, burry, 15¢@16¢; good to choice, 17  
¢@18¢; extra choice, 22¢@23¢ per bbl.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits  
as follows: Apples, 75¢@1.25 per box; Limes, 25¢@30¢  
per M; Cherries, 85¢@1.50 per M; Peas, 1¢@1.25 per box; Figs,  
80¢ per M; Lemons, 25¢@1.00, Australia, 24¢ per 100; Cran-  
berries, 1¢@1.15 per bbl; Bananas, 23¢@30¢ per bunch; Or-  
anges, 24¢@25¢ per M.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free sup-  
ply, prices tending downward. Eggs are steady. Cheese  
remains steady. We quote:  
—BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice,  
40¢@47¢, a few dairies selling at a slight advance; Irish,  
30¢@35¢; Eastern fresh, ordinary to fair, 18¢@22¢, choice  
27¢@40¢.

—CHEESE—California, 12¢@16¢; Eastern, 15¢@20¢.  
—EGGS—Cal., 35¢; Oregon, 27¢@30¢ per dozen.  
CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quo-  
tations:  
—HAMS—California, 13¢@15¢; Oregon, nominal,  
16¢; Eastern do, 16¢@17¢.

—BACON—California, 11¢@13¢; Eastern sugar-cured  
Breakfast, 14¢@15¢ do, clear, 12¢@13¢.  
—LARD—California, 11¢@13¢; Oregon, none in mar-  
ket; Eastern, in ton, 10¢@11¢; do in cases, 12¢@13¢; do  
in kegs, 11¢@12¢.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled firm at un-  
changed rates, since our last weekly review. The follow-  
ing are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:  
—BEEF—First quality, 10¢@11¢; second and third qual-  
ities, 8¢@9¢ per lb.

—VEAL—At 7¢@10¢ per lb.  
—MUTTON—At 6¢@7¢ per lb.  
—LAMB—None in market.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 12¢@13¢; on foot, grain-  
fed, 10¢@11¢ per lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been  
free, with a light demand, at lower rates generally, since  
our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, 28¢@30¢; Spring Chickens, 26¢  
@27¢; Roosters, 27¢@30¢ per dozen.  
—DUCKS—Tame at 3¢ per dozen.  
—GESE—Tame at 1¢@1.15 per doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 16¢@18¢; Dressed, 18¢@20¢ per lb.  
—QUAIL—1¢@1.75 per doz.  
—DUCKS—Wild, 22¢@25¢ per doz.  
—HARE—23¢@30¢ per doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.  
HENS—Large, 7 1/2¢@8¢ each.  
CHICKENS—Large, 5 1/2¢@6¢ each.  
DUCKS—Tame, 1¢ each.  
HARE—7 1/2¢ each.  
RABBITS—16¢ each.  
PIGEONS—Tame, 2¢@3¢ per doz.

## SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water.  
When the time in the a. m. column is followed by p. it is after-  
noon, and when in the p. m. column by a. it is forenoon.

# SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the a. m. column is followed by r. is after noon, and when in the p. m. column by a. is afternoon.

February.	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.
1....	3 22	4 9	2 55	4 5	8 42	1 4	8 52	0 4
2....	3 57	4 9	4 09	4 2	9 40	1 2	9 35	0 9
3....	4 40	4 9	5 22	3 9	10 45	1 0	10 31	1 5
4....	5 28	5 0	6 35	3 4	11 51	0 8	11 32	2 1
5....	6 21	5 1	7 51	3 5	.....	.....	9 56	0 6
6....	7 14	5 2	9 07	3 5	9 34	2 5	2 01	0 3
7....	8 07	5 3	10 19	3 7	1 37	2 8	3 03	0 0

SUN—February 1.

Sun rises.....7 11 | Sun sets.....5 13

## Railroads.

### C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

### LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via  
Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red-  
ding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from  
Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo  
with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacra-  
mento; making close connection at Napa with Stages  
for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P.  
R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)  
connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale;  
making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for  
Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train,  
(via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train  
(via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia,  
Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R.  
Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) con-  
necting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's  
Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento  
Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching  
at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train,  
(via Oakland)—Through Freight and Ac-  
commodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.30,  
8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.30 A. M.; 12.10, 1.30, 2.50, 3.15,  
4.30, 5.15, 6.20 and 7.10 P. M. (7.30, 11.30 and 5.30 to  
Oakland only).  
Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 6.30, 6.40, 7.50,  
9.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.30, 2.40, 3.55, 5.15, 7.15 and 10.10 P. M.  
Leave Oakland, 7.45, 8.50, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, and 11.10  
A. M.; 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.55, 5.05, 6.20, 7.55 and 10.15 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.30,  
8.10, 9.20, 10.10, and 11.30 A. M.; 12.10, 1.30, 2.50, 3.15,  
4.30 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only).  
Leave Hayward (for San Francisco), 6.40, 7.00 and  
10.45 A. M.; and 2.30 P. M.  
Leave Fruit Vale, 6.25, 7.25, 9.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30,  
4.05, and 5.30 P. M.

\* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,  
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.  
A. N. TOWNE,  
General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.  
ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 9th, 1872.  
PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco  
for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:00 A. M.  
For San Jose and Way Stations at 9:20 and 14:40 P. M.

\* Saturdays at 8:30 P. M. † Sundays excepted.  
FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave  
San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and  
Way Stations at 1:30 P. M.  
A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,  
General Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent  
J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.  
LEAVE WHARF CORNER  
of First and Brannan streets, on the  
1st of every month, at noon for Yokohama and Hongkong connecting at  
Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for  
Shanghai, via Higo and Nagasaki.

February 1st—COLORADO, Capt. Warren.  
There will be no departure February 16th, or March  
16th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.  
Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th  
of each month, for Panama, and connecting, via  
Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's Steamers  
from Aspinwall for New York.

Steamers of the 17th and 27th will call at Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connect at Acapulco for all Central American Ports.

February 7th—MONTANA, Capt. Nolas, will call at San Diego.  
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queens-  
town, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Ham-  
burg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of China or Panama Steamers  
falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding  
Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San  
Diego.  
INCREASED SERVICE.  
Steamers will leave at 9 A. M., as follows:  
SENATOR, sailing Jan 30, will call at San Simeon  
and San Luis Obispo, for passengers only.

ORIZABA, Capt. Johnston, Feb 24, 14th, 21th.  
PACIFIC, Capt. Douglas, Feb 8th, 20th.

For Monterey, San Simeon San Luis Obispo,  
Santa Barbara and San Pedro.  
Steamers will leave at 9 P. M., as follows:  
SENATOR, Capt. Harlow, Feb 10th, 21st.

Through bills of lading, signed, and through tickets  
sold from and to all ports on the San Diego route to  
and from New York, Europe, Mexico, and Central  
America at San Francisco Tariff Rates.

GUAYMAS BRANCH.  
The steamship CALIFORNIA, Capt. Metzger, will  
leave at 12 o'clock noon, January 28th for Cape San  
Lucas, San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas and La  
Pas.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 3  
o'clock P. M. the 27th.  
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's  
office, at their wharf, corner First and Brannan streets,  
Jas 8.  
S. K. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.

